

The Lacombe Guardian

VOL. I. No. 44

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. C. H. Denike will not receive again this season.

J. R. Shaw, formerly in business at this place, but more recently of Clive, has bought out a general store at Didsbury and will shortly remove his family to that place.

Arthur Martin was up before Justice of the Peace Carrithers last Saturday for selling liquor to an infant. He was found guilty and fined \$75 and costs or three months in jail. He accepted the alternative and Corp. Wells took him to Fort Saskatchewan to serve his time out in the common jail at that place.

Didsbury has had another serious fire, making the third bad fire this year. This time it was the "Clover Hill" Creamery, and it started at the same hour of the night as the previous two fires, and the manner of its starting is shrouded in the same deep mystery. The citizens strongly suspect that a fire bug is in their midst.

Mrs. Mary H. Somerville will lecture on "Social Purity in the Comœde theatre on Monday evening, March 30, at 8:15 o'clock. The lecture will deal largely with the white slave traffic and will be illustrated with strong-tinted slides. Mrs. Somerville has the reputation of being a very able lecturer. The admission prices have been placed at 25c for adults, 15c for children.

The Lacombe Poultry Association will hold a public meeting in the town hall on Tuesday evening, March 31, at 8:30 o'clock. A. W. Foley, superintendent of the Provincial Poultry Department, will speak on Co-operative Egg Circles. After the public meeting a business meeting of the Association will be held. Every member is requested to make a special effort to attend.

By order of the town council the bylaw providing that teams left standing on the streets and lanes must be securely tied will be put in full force on Monday next. Drays and delivery wagons will undoubtedly find it more convenient to use tie weights, for which the bylaw prescribes a minimum weight of twenty-five pounds. Watson's foundry is casting weights this week and will have a supply on hand Monday morning. All who fail to observe the bylaw will be promptly prosecuted. Don't take any chances; the council means business; and all have had fair warning.

Electric Railway to Start Soon

Mr. Taylor of the firm of Gibson Taylor and Strathy, promoters of the Lacombe & Blidburn Valley Electric Railway, was in town this week in company with Stewart L. Brown, the Company's superintendent of construction.

In an interview with a representative of this paper, Mr. Taylor said that everything is now ready to push construction as soon as weather conditions permit. The ties are now on the ground, the motors and cars have been ordered, and the steel rails are expected to arrive at an early date.

The contract for the construction of the road has been let to Hogan & Co. of Edmonton, railroad contractors of large experience. Mr. Hogan was over the line last week, and we understand his firm has given a guarantee that the road will be completed to a point a mile beyond Bentley by the middle of July. He expects to see the road in operation as far as Bull Lake by July 1.

Home Rule Mix-up

London, March 25.—Colonel John Seely today resigned his portfolio as Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet. After a protracted cabinet council this morning the rumor started that the entire ministry had decided to resign.

Documents made public today disclose officially the fact that the British government gave officers in Ireland a written guarantee that they would not use the army to crush Ulster's present opposition to the home rule bill. The correspondence, however, points out that the government retains its right to use the army to maintain law and order. The orders issued by the war office in respect to the duties of the army in Ireland, chiefly in connection with the protection of government stores, arms and ammunition, are given very completely.

The mutiny of a section of the officers of the British regular army in Ireland, when they believed they were to be ordered to fight the Ulstermen, was again before the parliament today. The correspondence between the war office and the army officers in Ireland, which led to the recent wholesale resignations and reinstatements, was made public in the shape of a "white paper," or official communication to houses of parliament.

London, March 26.—Although it was generally conceded today that Premier Asquith has regained the upper hand in parliament, the government is by no means altogether out of trouble. It has still to deal with the army officers in Ireland under the new conditions established by the prime minister's speech in the house of commons yesterday. Brigadier-General Gough declares that this will mean wholesale resignations and the disruption of the army.

The premier's speech won back the support not only of the liberals, but of the Irish and labor members of parliament, by the stand it took in repudiating the guarantees given to the mutinous army officers in Ireland, that they might decide whether or not they would serve against the Ulster unionists. It is now asserted that as soon as the government formally withdraws the guarantees given by Col. Seely, secretary for war, and Field Marshall Sir John French, the officers will again resign their commissions and, as one of them said, "This time in earnest."

Deaconess was the daughter of

What Happened to Jones

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a good house turned out Thursday evening to hear the Bentley Amateur Dramatic Society in the three act comedy "What Happened to Jones."

The play was as well staged as are the plays presented by the average travelling comedy company, which is equivalent to saying that they did very well indeed for amateurs.

Frank Thorp took the part of Jones as well as a professional could have done. Jones made his living selling hymn books and playing cards, and was the central figure around which the comedy raged with cyclonic fury. In his endeavor to escape the police he impersonated the Bishop of Ballarat and got into deep water. The plot carried him through many ludicrous situations.

E. St. J. O'Neill as the Bishop of Ballarat seemed to have troubles of his own. He played the part well.

Bert Thorp as Professor Gooley, the Bishop's brother, got "in Dutch" with his wife as a result of repetitiously attending a prize fight at the instigation of his prospective son-in-law. His troubles were many, but he finally weathered them all.

Harold Veeskind appeared good advantage as Richard Heatherly who wanted to marry Marjorie, the Professor's daughter. John Damron, who wanted his man, made a first class policeman. J. W. Grant was all right as the asylum superintendent.

C. F. Damron made a hit in the role of an asylum inmate who thought he was an Indian, and when he adopted the Bishop into his tribe it complicated matters very much.

Mrs. J. B. Veeskind as the Professor's wife gave the ladies valuable lessons, with demonstrations, on how to manage a husband. She played her part to perfection.

Miss Vera McPherson as Marjorie, Miss Alice McPherson as Cleay, and Miss Jessie Garrison as Alvina Starlight an old maid, were all stars in their particular parts.

Miss Clara McPherson as Helma, a Swedish servant, who wanted to "yump her yob" furnished her full quota of laughable comedy. She played her part well.

The members of the Dramatic Society are all to be congratulated on the success they have achieved in this and other plays.

DEATH

Mrs. W. J. Burris (nee Mae Elizabeth Shillito) died on Saturday afternoon last after an illness extending over several years. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from the family residence, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Ponoka conducted the service. In the presence of a large number of friends of the family, who had assembled to pay their last respects to the deceased.

Deaconess was the daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shillito, of Lacombe, and has spent most of her young life here, and by her gentle and lovable disposition numbered among her friends everyone with whom she came in contact. She was in her thirtieth year. Besides her parents and brothers and sisters, she leaves to mourn her loss her husband and two young children, Ollie and Wil lis.

To the bereaved family the sympathy of the whole community is extended.

How to Reduce Cost of Living

Edmonton, March 21.—"Carry the basket! Eliminate the telephone! Go to the market! Get the Habit!" This is the essence of advice given by Mrs. Newhall, president, and Mrs. Wade, treasurer, of the Calgary Consumers' League. These, they say, were the methods by which the home economists of the southern city reduced the cost of the shoulder of mutton to 13 cents a pound, and established an everlasting handshake between the purchaser and the consumer.

While the addresses of the Calgary leaders and of W. J. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, contained the most information of a statistical nature, relative to the matter under discussion, the basic theme of the high cost of living in Edmonton was best explained by D. W. Warner, well-to-do farmer of this district, who said: "I tried to market celery in Edmonton. One of your best firms refused to buy from me. I asked them why. They said: 'Oh, if the farmer got peddling produce in the city our business would go to pieces. We prefer to get our celery from British Columbia.'"

Two meetings to discuss ways and means of bringing the producer and consumer together were held in the Empire auditorium under the auspices of the mayor and aldermen of the city and the Edmonton District Association of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mrs. Newhall, Mrs. Wade and W. J. Tregillus were the star speakers at both afternoon and evening meetings, which were presided over by Alderman Rice Sheppard, and which were addressed also by Acting Mayor Driscoll and members of the city council.

Trusts, the tariff, the illegitimate middleman and the extravagance of the age were variously blamed for the "spread," in prices between the farm and the market, but the conclusion arrived at by unanimous consent was that a consumers' league should be established in Edmonton without delay. Initial steps taken were the appointment of a woman's committee consisting of Mrs. Ewing, president of the Women's Canadian Club; Mrs. Gillespie, president of the Local Council of Women; and Mrs. Hyndman, regent of the local chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

Briefly outlined, the propaganda of the Edmonton Consumers' League includes the establishment of union stockyards, public abattoir, farmers' and consumers' market, and municipal or government cold storage plant. Before the evening meeting broke up a large vote in favor of the recon-

sideration of the location of the new market building was registered, the opinion being expressed by Alderman Sheppard, Joseph Clarke and others present that it should be placed in the centre of the First street market square, and not in the southwest corner, as proposed. Alderman Sheppard said that such a proposal must not be regarded as in any sense a reflection on the actions of the previous administration.

The price list of the Calgary market, furnished by Mrs. Newhall, for meat, follows: Pork, 12c. to 16c.; loin of mutton, 18c.; shoulder of mutton, 13c.; sirloin of beef, 14c. to 15c.; prime ribs, 18c. to 20c.; steak, 20c.; round steak, 18c. She explained that the farmer paid 25c. a day for the use of a table in the market, and the small dealer \$1.50, but that the dealer had to give place to the farmer, if space were limited. The retail butcher paid \$50 a month for his stall. The objection that the market worked an injustice to the licensed retailer had been met by reducing the amount of his fee to \$1.

When the Consumers' League began to take a hand in Calgary the farmer was at a disadvantage in selling his meat. A city by-law prevented him retailing less than a quarter carcass, and local butchers would beat him down for his meat, take it to their stores, cut it up and retail it at a fat profit. The by-law had been amended.

Mrs. Wade dealt in the main with the domestic side of the question. She took the view that the high cost of living was partly due to extravagance, and the high standard of living. Sanitation, and the demand of the modern child for necessities, classed twenty years ago as luxuries, were largely factors.

"It has been estimated," she said, "that 75 per cent. of defective and degenerate children in Canada are under-nourished. Children must be well fed, and upon the nation's food supply depends the contentment of the home. Men cannot legislate for women. They don't know our needs. Women must learn how to do team work. Organize your consumers' league, establish your market, and put a market basket on your arm and don't be ashamed of it."

An interesting feature of Mrs. Newhall's evening address was her reference to unfertilized eggs. She stated that \$15,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 loss to the farmers in the United States in eggs was due to fertilized eggs. "An unfertilized egg," she declared, "keeps just as long as the partially incubated cold storage egg."

"If you can establish good stockyards," said W. J. Tregillus at the evening meeting, "you are not only encouraging a good live-stock industry but you materially reduce the cost of living. A public abattoir creates competition."

Alderman Sheppard took occasion to say that the uncompromising references which were made from time to time by various speakers to the "middleman" should not be taken as a lack of appreciation of the uses of the legitimate dealer who sold produce across the counter for the convenience of his customers. There was, however, another class of middleman who bought in large quantities from the producer, put in cold storage and then sold it to the consumer at "hold-up" prices at times when the supply was limited. It was this class of dealer whose elimination was desired.

Compiled for Partisan Purposes

Ottawa, March 24.—"A compilation of partisan views prepared by partisans for party purposes. It begins with an attack on the Liberal government and closes with an attack on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Not a line breathes independent declaration of judicial finding. For the most part it is regardless of law, facts, practice or business acumen, and every means known to the police court lawyer was used to attain its end. The men who prepared it made up their minds before they got the positions."

The foregoing were some of the statements made in the house this afternoon by Hon. Geo. F. Graham, former minister of railways, who in a brilliant five hours' speech, undertook to reply to the charges of waste in the construction of the G. T. P. transcontinental railway, contained in the report of Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Stanton. Mr. Graham treated every point in an exceedingly exhaustive manner, and at the end of almost five hours' speaking had not finished his criticism. He moved the adjournment and will resume tomorrow.

The speech of the member for South Renfrew is one of the longest which has been heard in the house for many a day, and was listened to throughout by great galleries. It covered exhaustively almost every phase of the report of the commissioners, and dealt with the charges of waste contained in the report of a very considerable length. The speech throughout was punctuated by applause from the Liberal side of the house.

Suffragettes Raise Pandemonium

London, March 26.—An extraordinary suffragette disturbance occurred today at a meeting of the Poplar borough council, which had voted adversely to letting out council hall for suffragette meetings. With shouts of "Cowards" and other offensive epithets, a large number of women invaded that section of the hall reserved for the councillors. Bombs containing evil smelling chemicals were exploded by the score; a bag containing similar substances was thrown from the gallery; bags of flour and stones were flung at the members. The councillors were soon struggling with the infuriated women, many of whom were armed with bludgeons and batons. Shrieks and shouts, the smashing of glass and the splintering of chairs filled one of the worst scenes of pandemonium in the history of the suffragette movement. The police were sent in, but for some reason refrained from interference.

The mayor retained the chair in a vain endeavor to resume the council proceedings, but finally the council beat a retreat, leaving the women in possession of the hall, with a few Socialists members of the council, who remained to hear speeches delivered by Miss Emerson, of Jackson, Michigan, and others.

While Miss Emerson was speaking the council ventured to return to the chamber, and carried a resolution excluding the public from the chamber for three months. George Lansbury, a member of the council, and a strong support of the militant movement, fiercely protested against this proceeding as irregular, and threw the town clock, books and papers to the floor and cleared the suffragettes. The council then adjourned.

PILE.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, aching pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Doctors and Nurses—*do it.*

Zam-Buk
FOR ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

TAKEN FOR GRANTED.

Next Name 8 Few Things Caller Wasn't Sure About the Baby.

A FRIEND of mine moved out into the country last year," writes a correspondent, "and after that he never heard one of us talk about him. I wonder if you could tell me how he raised all his own vegetables and animals and everything like that and was no longer dependent on the city for anything, and at last we went out to visit him."

"At dinner I said: 'This is excellent.'

"'Yes,' he faltered, 'but as it happens, this is not our own work. The pigs weren't ready to kill yet—we started so late—and I had to send to town for them.'

"It was the same with every one of the vegetables. The man had been there to help to start a garden or a hot-house or cold frame or to see to the old orchard. Everything we had was from town, but next year it would be different. It got positively embarrassing after awhile."

The old man seemed interested in the young fellow, and inclined to listen. "Quite so," said he. "As you know, I am not in the habit of sticking at trifles, providing the main purpose is straight. But which of my girls do you like?"

The young man breathed a sigh of relief and courteously replied: "Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir." —Pitt Mall Gazette.

A Knowing Parrot.

"What a fine parrot you have," said Ethel to the young woman of whom she was calling. "How is he on initiation day?"

"Great," said the hostess. "He can imitate almost anything."

"Over at Smith's," continued Harold, "they have a bird that can imitate a kid to perfection. Can your bird do that?"

"No," answered Mabel indignantly. "Parrots can only imitate, and it is not likely that our bird would repeat a sound it is not accustomed to hear."

"Then Polly speaks."

"Polly, will you sing?" said it.

"Wait until I take this wretched bird out of the room," —Lipnickoff.

The Haunted Man.

"Again that ringing in his ears! It's driving me crazy again. I know his name well enough. Yet, although he had started at the sound, he seemed half dazed and wholly careless of the consequences."

But still the ringing in his ears!

"Dad!" he finally said, and, springing from his chair, ran over to the window and shut off the alarm clock and proceeded to dress for the 7:15 train.—Puck.

Giving.

"Mother—What have you been doing so long?"

"Little Daughter—I heard papa say he was going to shave, so I thought I'd get things all ready for him."

"Mother—And did you?" Little Daughter—Yes. I got out his razor and mug and shavin' brush and some court plaster. —Philadelphia Ledger.

FINGER NAILS DROPPED OFF

Skin Beneath Lifeless. Fingers Painful. Sleepless Nights. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Complaint Gone.

70 Agriculture St., Halifax, N. S.—"Some time ago my finger nails began to drop off, the result is believed of lead poisoning. The skin beneath became dry and the skin beneath being lifeless looking. My fingers were excessively painful causing sleepless nights. I was treated for about three months with various ointments but away from the flesh of the fingers and then fell off again."

"Having heard a great deal of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I sent for a sample of both in the hope of their healing my fingers which were very painful. As night after night washed my hands well with Cuticura Soap. I found the Ointment all around the finger ends and were gloved to prevent the Ointment from being rubbed off, then washed the moisture from my hands with the Cuticura Soap. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment had a cooling effect and after using them for a short while I was surprised to feel fingers much better and began to notice a more healthy appearance; the fungus which had grown under the old nail disappeared and then new strong nails formed. This trouble had lasted about six months and I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment yet after using same for three months my finger nails had grown strong and complete had come again." (Signed) Ernest D. Brown, 16, Halifax.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A single set is often used. Price 25¢ a box and post-card to Foster Drug & Chem. Corp. Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

CALLING HIM TO TIME.

Teaching Family Reminiscences Which Effect the Purpose Desired. The young man was slow in declaring himself.

"I have an aunt," said the dear girl reminiscingly, "who was engaged for twenty years. She was a good girl, but she never said anything to the man and never went anywhere with anybody else and turned lots of gas and coat for him and gave him a nice supper every little while."

"That's very strange," said the slow young man. "Engaged for twenty years?"

"For twenty years. The young man didn't know it but auntie did. And finally—they were growing old, you know—she actually had to ask me to name the day. Wasn't that dreadful?"

"Yes," said the young man. "I never heard of any one as slow as that."

The girl opened her blue eyes very wide.

" Didn't you?" she asked, with painful distinctness.

A great white light beat upon his dull brain.

The cards are out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No-Mercy Lawyer.

"Sir," said the young man with much respect, "I know that you are a millionaire and that I am poor. It seems to me that in my case you should be lenient."

"I thought the matter out, and with some confidence I have resolved to make my request. Love, sir, is not bound by social considerations, or by mere social convenience. I have a very real reason for you to consider."

The old man seemed interested in the young fellow, and inclined to listen. "Quite so," said he. "As you know, I am not in the habit of sticking at trifles, providing the main purpose is straight. But which of my girls do you like?"

The young man breathed a sigh of relief and courteously replied: "Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir." —Pitt Mall Gazette.

Her First Thought.

When the clever boy jumped into the water, the two different ways before slighting the audience, relied its approval.

"Ever say anything like that before?" enthusiastically cried a young man who sat in one of the front rows with his wife.

"Yes, indeed," answered the girl. "That looks just like the way the average man turns a gridironcake." —Judge John.

A Compensating Condition.

A woman visited a friend whose husband thought of moving out into the country.

"Getting back to the land is all well and good," she said, "but could you be contented to live in a little place?"

"Yes," replied her friend, "I think I could if I were the only one there, owned no auto." —New York Times.

Hard to Impress.

" Didn't I tell you the last time you were here," said the magistrate sternly to the prisoner who had celebrated his release but too well, "that I never wanted you to come before me again?"

"Yes, sir," replied the prisoner, "but I can't make the policeman believe it." —Chicago News.

Revenge.

Girl Shopper—Do you make that poor salesman pull down all that stuff and then not buy anything?

Second Ditty—Why, the mean fellow was in a car yesterday and never offered me his seat, though I looked right at him. So I just decided I would get even.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Answered Question.

"Where is the center of population around here?"

"I don't understand you, mister."

"Where is the population densest?"

"I guess no population is densest right here," opined the stranger, and drove on.—Kansas City Journal.

Between the Acts.

"My love," said Diogenes to his beloved, "I have just suffered the first act of the tragedy. I am going on for a moment to see an honest man."

And although her beautiful eyes said plainly, "I am on to you," he heeded not, but went.—Puck.

Our Fiction Story.

"There was a hunting-trunk mystery discovered in the railroad station."

"What was in it?"

"Nobody—oh, you know—it came out from the baggage smashers without a scratch." —Baltimore American.

Feelessness.

There was a goose that waddled through life, and night and morn,

A frosty, frosty, frosty morn.

She gathered grains of corn,

But this goose, differing from the lot,

Most of all the geese she got—

And slyly stored away.

There was a man who lived his life,

In frosty, frosty, frosty morn.

He gathered grains of corn,

But dollars thus he gained.

But this goose, spent by day or night

In saving took her vast delight

And adding to his pile.

It would be custom's way to name

The goose a goose indeed

But this goose, truly fame

Award thus he gains.

And these lines no moral bear.

But this goose, though she gains

Without a cent, she gains

Both gold and silver.

But does she ever anywhere

Knows such a foolish goose?

—Stephen Crane.

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

ON PAY DAY.

Pay Day on the C.P.R. is a Big Event and an Immense Sum is Distributed Over the System.

Pay day on the C.P.R. is an eagerly awaited event, and over \$6,000,000 in cheques, distributed over the system.

By actual count the cheques reach a total of \$20,000, and this number, with the amount of the sum, is the amount the present need of stores men, over grows.

We do everything in our power to accommodate their purposes with maximum efficiency and minimum discomfort. Increasing doses are not needed.

25c, a box at your Druggist's.

National Drug & Chemical Co., Canada, Limited.

A Carelessly Treated Cold

is the source of most sickness because drugged pills, syrups and alcoholic mixtures are uncertain and unsafe.

Scott's Emulsion has been relied upon by physicians for forty years as the safe and sensible remedy to suppress the cold and build up the enfeebled forces to avert throat and lung troubles.

Don't tolerate alcoholic substitutes, but insist on the genuine Scott's Emulsion. One bottle usually lasts longer than a cold. Every druggist has it. —

Hopeless

A gentleman who had been spending his winter vacation in the mountains, had come to the doctor for a cold. His doctor advised him to go to bed and remain quiet, but he insisted on getting up. He had a severe headache.

After a few days he was still in bed, and the doctor advised him to go to bed again. The patient refused, insisting that he must get up. The doctor told him to go to bed again, but he insisted on getting up.

After a week he was still in bed, and the doctor advised him to go to bed again. The patient refused, insisting that he must get up.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

BORDEN'S SPOILS SYSTEM

TEM

Hon. Bruno Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Borden cabinet—whose appointment to a portfolio was due, not to special fitness or capacity, but to the necessary recognition by Mr. Borden of the important part played by the Nationalists in Quebec in defeating the Laurier administration—was placed on the witness stand in Parliament last week when the estimates of his department were before the House for consideration. The heckling of the erstwhile Nationalist, whose unscrupulousness produced remarkable frankness, brought out some illuminating instances of the spoils system as operated under the present government.

Within the past six months the Government has appointed Mr. J. U. Vincent, formerly Conservative candidate in Russell, and incidentally a partner of Mr. Nantel's son-in-law, as Deputy Minister of the Interior. For this appointment Premier Borden claimed that he himself was responsible, and not the Minister in nominal charge of the Department—probably one of the first cases on record where a Prime Minister stepped in and appointed one of his colleagues, deputies. It was admitted that Mr. Vincent had no special qualifications for the post and will spend a year—at the country's expense—in seeking to qualify himself for his duties.

Mr. Nantel admitted that several dismissals and appointments took place in his department because some of the other ministers insisted upon them. In one case a New Brunswick butcher was appointed as excise inspector without passing the civil service examination, because Hon. Mr. Hazen, the Minister of Marine, wanted it, and the other ministers assured Mr. Nantel that it was "all right."

Mr. Hazen, he said, was "very pressing" on behalf of his political friend the butcher. "Otherwise," he would not have disregarded the principle of promotion.

Another man was dismissed because Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, had told Mr. Nantel that he was a political partisan and had asked for his dismissal. Mr. Nantel confessed he did not know anything about the man, even as to his politics, but naively assured his questioner that he must have been a Liberal because he was dismissed.

In the bill of indictment entered against another dismissed civil servant was the item that he had been seen to walk in a procession "the tail end of the same being a Liberal dog decked in blue." Another was dismissed because he had spoken well of the Liberal candidate at the door of the Presbyterian church!

Asked concerning another case in which a civil servant had lost his position, Mr. Nantel had to enquire from his deputies and clerks and then gravely announced that the man in question had not been dismissed, but that he had been notified that his services were no longer required!

It was all very amusing, and gave the members of the House a merry time. But it has its serious aspect. It shows the inferior position into which the Minis-

ter has been pushed by his colleagues. But that is a small matter and there are no doubt others in the same rank. It shows also the utter disregard of the very principles of which Mr. Borden is in position was so zealous an advocate, and the degradation of the whole service in the interests of partisanship.

The head of a department ought to be the friend and protector of his staff. While he should be prompt to discipline any one of his subordinates who breaks the rules, or shows himself incompetent, yet justice should be shown, and a careful investigation made into any charges. That is not the method now. A minister asks his colleagues to dismiss one of his staff and the request is promptly granted. The supposedly responsible minister takes no responsibility. His colleagues desired it, therefore it was done. It is one of the worst features of the present vicious spoils system.

THE BEAM AND THE MOTE

Precipit and practice do not go hand in hand under the present Government. The "sin" which Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton charged up against the Laurier Government in connection with the sub-leasing of government contracts by the main contractors and in connection with changes of contract prices without calling for new tenders, are being countenanced by the present Government under the very noses of the scandal-hunting commissioners.

Two instances of this character, much worse than anything Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton discovered to have been committed under the Liberal administration, have come to light. In the Commons on Wednesday, Hon. Dr. Reid, acting Minister of Railways, tabled official documents dealing with a change of contract price for earth excavation in connection with the St. Malo car shops at the Quebec terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway. The contractor, Mr. Joseph Gosselin, tendered for each excavation at \$5 per cubic yard and the contract was signed last autumn at this figure. At the time the contract was entered into the understanding was that the ground was not frozen. But Hon. L. P. Pelletier found that there were several hundred men out of employment at Quebec this winter and that it would be politically advantageous for them to be employed on government work. He suggested to the National Transcontinental commission that the work of excavation for the St. Malo shops should go ahead during the winter time. Contractor Gosselin was quite agreeable, but wanted, of course, a much larger price for excavating frozen earth. The Government consented, and an Order-in-Council was passed increasing the contract price from \$5 per yard to \$2.30 per cubic yard. The total increase in the cost of the work is estimated at \$36,000. It is not shown in the correspondence that there is any very great hurry for the St. Malo shops, and this extra expenditure charged up to the cost of the National Transcontinental is primarily merely to give employment to the men out of work in Mr. Pelletier's district. According to Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton, this \$36,000 must of course be classed as "waste."

This additional cost, it may be further noticed, was incurred without even bothering to ask the consent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the other partner to the agreement, as to what the road would cost. And this was done at the very time Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton were putting the finishing touches on their report.

Another and still more striking contrast between what Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton say the Liberal Government should have done and what the present Government is now doing is seen in connection with the \$10,000,000 contract awarded to the Norton Griffiths Company at Courtenay Bay, St. John, in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway terminals and harbor improvements there. The contract price for rock excavation agreed to by the company was \$2.50 per cubic yard. That amount the company is collecting from the government. But some time ago they sub-let the contract to the Courtney Construction Company at \$1.12 per cubic yard. According to Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton this would represent a "take off" of over 100 per cent for the main contractors.

It will be remembered that in the case of sub-leasing on the National Transcontinental Railway a 10 per cent "take off" for the main contractors in cases of sub-leasing was regarded as scandalous. Apparently the rock excavation at Courtenay Bay could be done for less than one half of what the Government is paying for it.

But of course Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton are very careful to point out the mote in the Liberal eye and pay no attention to the beam in Conservative eyes.

"OFFICIAL" STATISTICS

During the discussion of the agricultural estimates on the afternoon and evening of February 26, the Hon. Mr. Burrell stated that he did not dispute that there were inaccuracies in the new Agricultural Gazette published under his authority. On being questioned closely by Mr. Carrell, M. P. for Carleton, he admitted that they were very grave and that the fault lay entirely with his department. He promised Mr. Carrell that in the March number of the Agricultural Gazette corrections would appear, and that in the meantime he would lay upon the table of the House a complete statement of the corrections. He also promised to send to every person who had received a copy of the January number of the corrected statement.

During the discussion Mr. Sinclair, M. P., regretted that information contained in a government blue book was not accurate. This he stated was the second occasion this winter where he had found the figures quoted in government blue books not in accordance with the facts. Up to this year so far had ever thought of questioning the reports of the blue books. Now it was obvious that inaccuracies were creeping in, and the unfortunate part was that such errors as occurred were of a kind to make the result detrimental to the Liberals and of a nature to boost the Conservatives.

But for the vigilance of the Opposition in Parliament in exposing these errors of the initial number of the Agricultural Gazette, it is hard to say to what length the ad-

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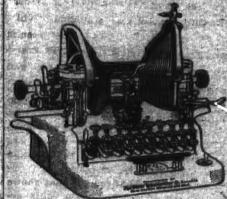
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ministration might have gone in its efforts to "educate the farmers" with figures of its own doctoring.

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A REAL RAILWAY SCANDAL

When one prominent New Brunswick Conservative publicly attacks another prominent New Brunswick Conservative for pilaging the Conservative Government at Ottawa, the case must surely be a pretty bad one.

This is what happened in Parliament on Monday last. Hon H. F. Macleod, Conservative member for York, N. B., corroborated a most serious charge made by Mr. Frank Carvell as to the looting of the public treasury by some \$50,000. Mr. Macleod had this to say about the transaction in which J. K. Pinder and J. Gauthier, Conservative M.P.P.s and his former colleagues in the New Brunswick legislature, were concerned:

"By living on the spot and knowing the men, I am in a position to know that the items have been padded and items have been turned in to the government that are neither true nor correct. I place myself on record as agreeing with many of the facts that were adduced by Mr. Carvell, and I say the Minister should investigate it and put it right."

When corroborative evidence like that is given by a political ally of the man against whom the charge is made there is no room for doubt as to the truth of the charges. The facts of the case may be briefly told.

The above named Conservative members of the New Brunswick legislature and some friends proposed to build a small connecting link of railway—less than thirteen miles long—from Millville to River St. John. An issue of \$10,000 a mile of bonds was guaranteed by the New Brunswick Government while Mr. Hazen was Premier. In 1912 a double subsidy of \$6,400 a mile was secured from the Borden Government. The inspecting engineer of the government, before this exceptionally large subsidy was paid over, certified that the railway had cost \$22,954 per mile. As a matter of fact, sworn testimony given by the contractor in a court of law shows that the road actually cost \$12,000 per mile. Thus, by the pretence to which an officer of the Department of Railways seems to have lent the cloak of an official endorsement, namely, that a line which really cost but \$12,000 cost \$22,000, the owners were able to issue bonds and obtain a subsidy totalling \$16,400 a mile. The road cost the owners nothing, while they were over \$59,000 in pocket by the scandalous transaction.

This all happened under the Borden Government, and while Guelph and Lynch-Staunton were unsuccessfully looking for one clear case of graft in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway on which to hang a specific charge of Liberal dishonesty.

GRAIN CROP EXPERIMENTS

For twenty-six years the Dominion Experimental Farms have been experimenting with grain crops at the various Farms and Stations distributed over Canada trying to learn which varieties give best results in the different provinces. Not only have the best known sorts produced at other places been grown side by side but at the Central Farm at Ottawa

new varieties have been bred, and when found desirable, perpetuated and distributed to growers.

For the information of the Canadian farmer the more important results of the season of 1913 at the different Farms have been put together in summarized form and issued in Bulletin No. 74. There are included in this some recommendations as to varieties to grow and methods of production to follow that should prove a great service to growers in all parts of Canada.

Referring to "Marquis" wheat which was bred at Ottawa the bulletin says, "Marquis produces very large crops, has unusually good straw and is more resistant to rust than most of the common varieties." A large edition of this bulletin has been printed so that all who desire copies may secure them by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Test 3.0 or 4.8, Which?

One of the chief reasons for testing cows not simply once in a while but at regular intervals, is found in the fact that they are known to vary so greatly and often inexplicably. Apart altogether from what are termed normal variations from milking to milking, besides the variations between morning and evening, and the variations between the fore milk and the stripping, careful observers have noticed in two days a variation in the test of almost two per cent of fat in the milk of individual cows, for which no reason can be assigned.

Obviously then it would be quite unfair to judge any cow on any one isolated test when it might be 3.0 one day and 4.8 another day. Which could you take? A fair and just way is to take samples regularly and test a composite sample once a month. Then there will be credit given where it is really due, not necessarily to the one that is supposed to be a high tester, because she is of fancy name or fancy price, but frequently to some, tacitly despised individual which is really the queen of the dairy. It will pay to select those cows that are known, notwithstanding, to yield milk rich in fat.

AN ELEMENTARY REFORM

In the matter of social reform, Canada has been slow to move. She has made no provision for old age pensions, and her minister of finance is authority for the statement that she is not yet prepared to undertake this elementary reform. If Mr. White is an accurate judge of the situation, this country, boasting of its wealth and extravagance in its public expenditures, has nothing to offer a veteran who faces helpless old age without friends or money, but jail and a charge of vagrancy. Private care for cabinet ministers are a necessity.

An annual allowance of thirty thousand or more for a London representative is a mere bagatelle. A few millions to make financing easier for grasping railroad builders are given with gliberty, but to make provision for the aged would inconvenience the treasury department. The country may be exploited for the rich, but no provision must be

made for the poor. We believe the minister has misinterpreted the public sentiment of this growing nation.

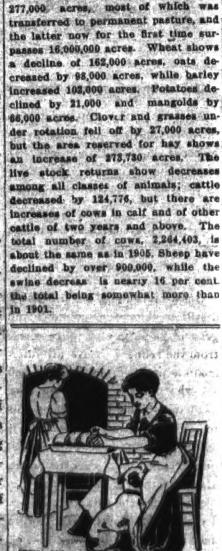
Conservatives in England fought the old age pension to the last ditch. To them it was revolutionary, it would place a premium on slothfulness and idleness, and would involve ruinous charges upon the revenue. Lloyd George, the father of the bill and a true friend of the poor, was nothing daunted; he carried the bill through the house. And now no one dare rise in his place in the Imperial House of Commons and say that the old age pension law is not one of the most gracious and beneficial pieces of legislation that ever has been placed upon the statute books of any country."

As a nation we have been afraid of social legislation. We have no minimum wage clause, no national insurance against the sickness or death of the workman. In only one or two provinces are laws providing compensation for injuries to laborers. Our cousins in England are outrunning us in the broadly humanitarian branches of legislation. Fortunately, the people are giving more thought to these questions, and the day is not distant when no minister of the crown will be found to make any such a statement as that which fell from the lips of the minister of finance.

FARMING IN ENGLAND

Lloyd George's Big Task in the Back to the Land Movement

The necessity of the efforts of Lord George to get the people back on the land is manifest in recent English agricultural statistics. While it is too early to trace any result from the Chancellor's measures, everyone will pray for their success who reads that this year's decrease in total area under crops and grass in England and Wales is 46,307 acres. The decline in arable land amounts to 27,714 acres, most of which was transferred to permanent pasture, and the latter now, for the first time since 1860, exceeds 900,000 acres. Wheat shows a decline of 182,000 acres, oats decreased by 88,000 acres, while barley increased 103,800 acres. Potatoes declined by 21,000, and mangolds by 68,000 acres. Clover and grasses under rotation fell off by 27,000 acres, but the area reserved for hay shows an increase of 273,780 acres. The live stock returns show decreases among all classes of animals; cattle decreased by 124,776, but there are increases of cows in calf and of other cattle of two years and above. The total number of cows, 2,264,403, is about the same as in 1905. Sheep have declined by over 900,000, while the same decrease is nearly 16 per cent, the total being somewhat more than in 1901.



How You Would Enjoy
some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

The Pioneer Meat Market
COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

Edmonton Spring Horse Show

The Edmonton Exhibition Association will utilize their magnificent new stock pavilion, the largest of its kind in Canada, and up to date in every particular, to conduct one of the largest horse shows, combined with a cattle sale and fat stock show, ever given in Western Canada. The official opening will take place Tuesday evening, April 7th, at 8 p.m., and there will be afternoon and evening performances each day of the show.

Over \$10,000 will be offered in prizes. The directors have decided to pay the freight on all Alberta-owned live stock to the exhibition grounds, except the cattle entered for sale, on which a minimum charge of \$2 per head will be made. Liberal prizes have been offered for fat stock in car lots, the first prize for steers being \$150, given by the Natural Resources Department of the C. P. R., with second, third and fourth prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$50 given by Association.

The first prizes for car lots of sheep and swine are \$100 each, also given by the C. P. R. Generous prizes are also given for individual entries, groups and pens of all kinds of fat stock, with a carcass competition for which large cash prizes are again given. Altogether over \$2,000 is offered for prizes in fat stock. It is expected that the Horse Show, both for breeding classes and harness horses will attract a large entry not only from Alberta but from different points in Canada. Special prizes are given for green horses and also for horses that are owned in Alberta in all classes. Some of the fastest Standard Bred, some of the highest jumpers in Canada, and the best hunters and high steppers, are expected to provide entertainment daily for the large crowds who are sure to patronize this show. Single fare return has been arranged for on all railroads.

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A Lesson In Giving

It Came Near Breaking an Engagement.

By CECILIA A. LOIZEAUX.

"Of course I like you to be sympathetic and generous—it's all a part of you. But I do wish you could be made to see the evils of such recklessly indiscriminate giving," said Howard.

They had just passed a one armed beggar, who had stopped in front of them with his manuscript "while for me." However, after a short pause, he had said curtly, "Stand aside," had brushed away the extended hand and taken Beth's arm to guide her past. But with an exclamation of pity the girl had turned back to empty into her purse the last half the change in her little purse.

"My giving is not indiscriminate. That man was maimed—he had only one arm—and the other one was trembling from pain or weakness," answered Beth with some heat.

"My dear, you are right. I am trying to drink in as much as possible without having to pay for it. And you seldom find that kind begging on the streets."

They had reached Beth's home by this time, and as usual, Howard went in with her for the afternoon tea. But as they entered the room he stopped. When they entered the house the subject was not continued, though they both felt disconcerted.

Beth burst herself at the little table silently. There was an angry light in her eyes. She told herself that Howard was not worth what she had thought him.

Howard, however, had seen the front door open and shut, and Beth's Uncle John, with whom she had lived since the death of her parents, came in and went up the stairs to his room. Howard followed him, and chattered. He liked Beth's uncle, who was a jolly old man. But Beth looked unconsciously nervous, rattled the tea things and rang the bell for more hot water. She snapped guiltily as an irate voice from upstairs called, "Beth."

"Well, what?" she called back, going to the foot of the stairs.

"What have you done with my gray smoking jacket and those black slippers? I can't find them anywhere, and I left them right here in my room. I wish Mary wouldn't have cleaned up with them."

Beth darted a queer glance at Howard and then ran up the stairs. She spoke so softly that Howard could not hear what she said, but her uncle's voice was far-reaching, and the young girl listened shamelessly for his words.

"They're the voice in somewhat softer tones than ours."

"Well, if you can't rest unless you're giving things away and my things are attractive to you, just make it a point to ask me what I can get along without. Well, then, give me my old slippers."

Another silence.

"Do you mean to tell me that you gave away that pair of slippers that I've been breaking in for a year and just got adjusted to my feet? By gosh, I'll get even!"

"Well, he didn't need them as bad as I do. He couldn't feed my smoking jacket to a starving baby, and those slippers will fit his sick wife to perfection, I suppose. What did you do with them?"

Another silence—then a snort.

"There! That's enough! Don't tell me too much at once! I'll have to get mad!" When he heard Beth's heel tap on the stairs, Howard started to run fast down the shadowed and twisted inner corridor, attempting to speak to Beth as nothing had happened. Her face was red and her eyes wet.

"Uncle's cross tonight," she said dryly. "He acts as if he had lost something." She did not speak again but began to make his bed, laid it in a corner, and her uncle crept into the doorway. He had on a purple silk jacket and a purple cap stuck jauntily over one ear on his bald head.

"Look like the shah's butler, don't I?" the elder man said as he carefully lowered his heavy figure into his easy chair. "I'll feel better when you leave him. Your turn will come. You'll live to see your best nights tripping down the street, and you'll meet your hat and coat and trousers strutting about the city until you won't know whether you're dreaming or whether that's the real world."

Howard was a little uneasy. He looked back coldly, thinking that she read "you" in his face. She disappeared when he had given her uncle his tea and did not come down again until Howard was gone and dinner was ready.

The next morning Beth spent in unpacking all her clothes, piling into

a great heap on the floor everything that she did not like or was a little odd. And on the top she put the things that she liked. Howard was a little dizzy around the edges of the skirt, though that was not why he added it to the pile.

"That's mine at any rate," she said to herself as she gathered the garments into her arms and carried them to the room where the bestroomer had laid upon the new bureau. That woman left in a hurry before her day's work was done, fearing that Beth would change her mind.

Two days later Howard started up to Beth's as he had taken out for the long drive as a reward when over the phone. What was his amazement, therefore, as he drove slowly through the downtown streets to see Beth in her gray walking suit and tunic just disappearing around a corner. He called to her, but she did not stop, and he followed her machine. With set chin and dignified bust, but eyes drooping low on the hill and past the house, where Beth in a blue dress waded in the sun. When the saw Howard, white, never once glancing at the white, she was first disgruntled, then the next hour began of deliberation, during which her wrath increased, the ring for a messenger and put into his hands a note and a little sealed packet which contained her ring.

She came down to the bureau and with an unctuous smile, having tears of tears, and decided that he would not.

"I'm sorry to speak about this again," he said, clearing his throat, "but if you must go slumming I insist that you do it with me." "I will not," he said. "Howard, will not I?" he asked. "I am anxious to see you down there among the secondhand stores in that part of town after what I told you the last time. I don't care why you go; it is not safe nor respectable either."

Beth was staring at him open-eyed.

"I am not going this afternoon," she said indignantly.

The doorknob rang, and Howard was ushered into the dining room by the maid. He came up to the table and put a little packet down on the cloth.

"Hello, I'm not behind the chair," he said. "I'll let you have one engagement like this without telling me what is the matter. What have I done?"

Beth stood up, looking like a fawn at bay. Her eyes were dimmed with fear, her hands trembled. She looked at Howard to her uncle, but did not speak.

Her uncle went over to her and put his arm around her.

"What is it, little girl?" he said as one would speak to a child.

Beth began to speak again to teach him all the fun, "I—*I guess it's mostly my fault. I gave that gray suit away and the hat too!*" The men glanced at each other and then laughed.

Howard made a sharp forehead, but Beth was behind the chair. "Well, I'm not behind the chair," she said. "I'll tell you where they had come from. I was at home and you did not tell me when you had asked me to go. And I was all ready and waiting for you."

"But, Beth, I met that gray suit—*I was an old man*—and I didn't know what to do. I didn't know until afterward that I had gone by your house. Don't you see, dear?"

But this time he came around behind the chair, and Uncle John sat down and pretended to eat his cold dinner.

When Uncle John reached home the next night he found the old smoking jacket and slippers off to him.

He uncled the shoulder with which they had been fastened, and took off the jacket. "I don't think it's really time to tell where they had come from. I had seen Beth and Howard in the big green car steering toward the sedentary district in the morning, and had his hopes aroused."

Not long ago when Beth was home with her trouous, her uncle came in softly and heard her saying to a caller: "But there's nothing so unusual as indiscriminate giving. I had a lesson, and I know."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Early Stages of Grip.

At the beginning of an attack of grip, when it is manifested only by headache and painful sensitivity of the skin, and a sense of a cold in the head, it is advantageous to inhale camphor decoction profusely four or five times a day. Pour the camphor decoction in a handkerchief and inhale by holding the nose.

This method

promotes the discharge of the cold and ought to be continued for three days. Should the symptoms persist after this period the method should be given up and another adopted.

When the grip is severe, cold

in the head, every three hours a pinch of the following powder should be taken like snuff: Boracic acid, fifteen grains; cocaine hydrochloride, twenty-five centigrams; menthol, five grains.

Making it easy.

"Your daughter plays nothing but classical music."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Connor. "It is better so. If she plays only classics we can't be sure whether what annoys us is her performance or the composition itself." —Washington Star.

Abrasion of Cane.

By mere waste caused by coins rubbing one another across the coined world, it is said, ones and one-quarter tons of gold and eighty-eight tons of silver annually.

The moneys of a man's fortune lie in his own hands.

FLAGS FLOWN AT SEA.

Significance of Certain Colors in the International Code.

From time immemorial flags have been flown by ships at sea throughout the world, but it is only in more recent years that an International code has been adopted. All the countries of the world now conform to fixed rules about the flying of certain flags, though, of course, each nation has its own special code for use in war time.

The national flag of any ship when hoisted upside down denotes that the ship in question is in difficulties and requires immediate assistance, which may be given by another ship.

The quarantine flag is a plain yellow square, hoisted on the foremast, which indicates that the ship has got an infectious disease on board or that it has come from an infected port.

The power flag is a plain yellow square, hoisted on the foremast, which indicates that the ship has an infection disease on board or that it has come from an infected port.

In all parts of the world a white flag is accepted as a token of peace, a red flag as a signal of war, a black flag as that of a pirate. A green flag flying from the masthead of a ship or boat, which is hoisted at anchor, denotes that the ship is a vessel of war.

When a red flag is hoisted on the foremast it is a sign that the ship has powder, shell, or ammunition on board and serves as a warning to other ships not to come too near in case of accident.

It is called the danger or noxious

goods flag.—London Globe.

HEAT AND COLD.

What We Don't Know About Temperature Would Fill a Big Book.

The highest honors of the scientific world await exploration in the unknown fields of temperature. Strange to say, we really know very little about temperature. Between the freezing point of water and the boiling point of water we know a great deal.

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goods flag.—London Globe.

Patience as a Virtue.

"Don't you think men act stiff?" asked the girl, addressing the man at the office desk who was poring over the market report in a daily paper.

"I need of information," he answered over and said in his best French:

"Pardon, madam. May I address a few words to you?"

The six-year-old escort turned around with a courteous inclination of his head.

"Yes, with 'stif,' said he. "Will you translate for me. My mother does not understand French."—New York Post.

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And He Drove On.

"Say," calls the bright youth to the honest agriculturist who is working in his garden, "why don't you set a hen on the ground?"

"I set one on 'em last year," answers the agriculturist, barely looking up.

"Did he hatch anything?"

"Yep; hatched out that bed of cockroaches by the fence."—Judge.

Give and Take.

"Gibes. Did you succeed in raising the other ten you need to pay your taxes?"

"Dibbs—Hang it, no! I borrowed two away from him, but I'll borrow the ten I'd got from you."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Surprising Information.

Surprising Information.

Surprise.

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Dressmaking Department Again Opened

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Hardware Department



Our Hardware Department has just received several cars of Hardware, consisting of Wire, Nails, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Enamel Ware, Aluminum Ware, Cutlery, Oils and Paints, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

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DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

All who keep milk cows do not dairy, and all who dairy do not dairy for profit. Dairying, if handled properly, can be made a source of revenue every month in the year; if it is looked upon as a doubtful side line the profits vanish, and dairying is pronounced a profitless drudgery.

Letters that appear under this week's "Topic for Discussion" in the dairy department are well worth reading. The men who wrote them evidently give the cow a chance to make good; they are satisfied. Such men are becoming quite numerous all over the prairie provinces, even in districts where, a few years ago, a man who undertook anything but grain growing was considered unbalanced mentally.

There is a class of "cockooers," however, who need never hope for profits. They do not know exactly how much milk they get from a given number of cows nor from any one cow in a given time. They seem to consider a cow profitable only when she gives a nice pailful of milk, and runs on grass where feed can be charged at next to nothing, and where there is no labor attached save sending a small boy after the herd in the evening and asking someone else to do the milking when the boy fetches them in, and again in the morning. They forget that revenue-making cows

are the ones that get some attention and a little extra feed, but in return increase the flow of milk and keep it up for nine or ten months or more in every lactation period.

The topic this week called for special attention to winter dairying. The consensus of opinion seems to be that for maximum profits cows should freshen in the fall. With good care they milk well on freshening and throughout the winter months, and then when spring comes the flow is increased by turning them on pasture. They then give a profitable return until July or August, by which time the harvest rush is on, and in most cases it is well to be without too many milk cows unless special provision has been made to attend to them well and regularly. With the cows freshening in the fall, therefore, the critical time is during seedling. With special efforts turned to rushing the seed in as fast as the ground is ready, it is difficult on the average farm to be punctual and attentive as far as the cows are concerned.

Dairying is worth giving consideration. Study the situation as far as your conditions are concerned. If you get the right kind

of cows and do your part, you will not be disappointed in returns.

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Col. W. A. Stewart Auctioneer

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